

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, July 27.

East London is suffering from a water famine.

The populist convention nominated Bryan for president.

About 40,000 people attended the Winnipeg fair last week.

Tarte has declared that the franchise act will be abolished.

Serious damages from floods are reported from Paris, France.

The Ohio river is 37 feet above high water level and rising rapidly.

Hon. Wm. Patterson was nominated for Saskatchewan on Saturday.

Sir Henri July may be opposed in Portage by Lawrence Stafford.

Public opinion in England is rapidly changing in favor of A. J. Balfour.

The Russian grain crops have been severely damaged by unfavorable weather.

Senator McInnis is said to be the most likely candidate for the interior portfolio.

It is rumored that Sir Chas. Tupper will resign his seat and retire from active politics.

The battle of Lundy's lane was commemorated with appropriate ceremony at Fort Erie on Saturday.

The Northern Pacific and its branches was sold for \$13,000,000 to Edward L. Winter on Saturday.

The Delath and Winnipeg railway was sold to a new York syndicate, said to represent the C. P. R. for \$373,799.44.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier opened the bye-election campaign in St. John and Ilerville on Saturday.

He said the school question will be settled within six months.

Tariff changes will be deferred until next session. The government will endeavor to secure reciprocity with the United States.

TO-DAY'S TRAIN.

One car flour for Cameron, one car merchandise for various parties.

LOCAL.

TRAIN left Calgary on time.

PIERRE GREY arrived in town from the west last Saturday.

The election of Frank Oliver as member for Alberta was gazetted on July 18th.

The peach crop in St. Catherine's Ontario is reported a failure but other crops will yield heavily.

TOWNSHIP 46 range 28 west of the 4th meridian on Pigeon lake has been reserved as a fishing station for Battle river agency Indians.

NEXT Wednesday in the Council Chamber the nomination and election of a school trustee will be proceeded with from 10 a. m. till 12 noon.

WINNIPEG's exhibition opening day was marred by rain. The afternoon programme was postponed but the evening events were carried through.

M. McCauley has called a local election campaign meeting at Enniskillen school house for to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Other candidates invited.

At the meeting of Loch Lomond Lodge J. O. G. T. in Houston's hall tomorrow night the election of officers for the ensuing quarter will take place.

Eggs, 10c. per doz; dairy butter, 12c. per lb.; old potatoes, 20c. per bushel; new potatoes, 75c. per bushel; loose hay, \$3.00 to \$4.00 per ton; baled hay, \$5.00 to \$6.00 per ton.

TO-MORROW in Robertson hall from 10 a. m. till 12 o'clock noon, W. S. Robertson, returning office will receive nominations of candidates for the vacant seat in the north-west legislature. Election takes place August 4th.

WHILE Hugh McKay was cutting hay yesterday an insect of some kind flew up and bit his cheek. This morning his face was so badly swollen and painful that he had to consult a physician at McPherson's and told him to remain indoors for a time.

THE South Edmonton agricultural society will hold their annual fall fair on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 29th and 30th. Sports and horse races will be held in connection with the two days' exhibition.

The society has completed a first class half mile track on their grounds, south end of Main street.

Two halfbreeds who have been mining on the river above the upper ferry, occupied their time during the high water by making two canoes. Each canoe was made from a single log, hewn to shape and scooped out with an axe. In their finished state they are fairly symmetrical and look strong enough to withstand the force of any current.

J. R. TONNIBL received by last Thursday's train a young pointer dog, of which "Alberta Joe" is the sire. "Joe" has been killed all over North America, having beaten all comers in the Manitoba field trials a couple of years ago, and though several offers of large amounts have been made for him, his owner has refused to sell. The youngster received by Mr. Turnbull is a lively specimen of the canine species.

Two meetings were called by Mr. A. C. Rutherford at Stony Plain yesterday. One at McDonald's for 3 o'clock and another at McPherson's in the evening. It was late when Mr. Rutherford arrived at McDonald's. The speakers were: Mr. Rutherford, M. McCauley and M. McKinley the latter supporting McCauley's candidature. After the close of the meeting at McDonald's it was too late to hold one at McPherson's.

OSBORNE and Burke commenced operations with their mining scow last Friday about half a mile above the Fort. A test made from the first few scoops of dirt showed good prospects. The dirt is raised by a large iron scow worked by two windlasses. The framework supporting the apparatus is built on a large swivel which enables them to dig all round the scow.

The grizzly is a spiral one fixed a few yards from the scow and water is pumped onto the gravel by one man while another cleans the dirt. There are three blankets, and experiments prove that the upper two catch practically all the gold.

A FINE shower of rain fell on Friday afternoon and night.

H. CAMERON returned from his trading trip yesterday afternoon.

The grounds around the Methodist church have been fenced.

T. G. LAUDER is having a cellar dug under his store on Jasper Avenue.

REV. A. STUNDEN preached at the church of the Redeemer, Calgary, last Sunday week.

SPURGEON DALE public school district has been authorized to borrow \$250 to build a school house.

DR. E. C. HOLMBROOK, the Calgary dentist, arrived on Thursday's train and is registered at the Queen's.

At the convention of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto a week ago Frank Oliver, M. P., was elected vice-president for Alberta.

SEVERAL culverts which were out of repair on the streets of town have been replaced during the past week by A. Cameron under the orders of the board of works.

C. W. S. BRIDGES of the Imperial Bank returned from his eastern trip last Thursday. During his visit to Quebec he attended the annual meet of the Canadian wheelmen's association.

At the diocesan synod in Calgary last week Bishop Pinkham referring to religious instruction in schools said he would want definite religious instruction in the public schools if he could get it.

WINDERMERE public school district in township 51, range 23, west 4th meridian, east of Sandy lake, has been empowered to borrow \$450 for the purpose of erecting and furnishing a school house. The building is already completed. John Hall contractor.

This election address of A. C. Rutherford was issued last Thursday. He advocates urging the Dominion government to grant a more liberal appropriation for the purpose of building roads. He also advocates the simplification of the procedure of the courts and ordinances.

At the golf links on Saturday the gold button went to E. F. Slocock with a score of 49 the silver to R. A. Rutman with 59 and the bronze to A. Taylor with 60. In the ladies match Mrs. Brathwaite won the gold pin score 69, and Miss Martin the silver pencil with 77.

J. Z. C. MIGUELON, postmaster of Wetaskiwin, was in town on Friday, having driven up. Mr. Miguelon is preparing to take out a patent on a new style of ballot box which will ensure the accuracy and secrecy that is so woefully lacking under the present system of balloting.

THE Excelsior public school district, No. 427, is gazetted and contains sections 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and east halves of 29, 29 and 32 in township 55, range 24, and sections 2, 3, 4 and east half of 5, township 55, range 24, all west of 4th meridian. Colin B. Beals, John Samis and Albert E. Putnam are trustees.

THE Winnipeg Commercial of July 20th quotes oats at 10c. and corn at 10c. in Manitoba. At 10c to 10c. Barley is almost unobtainable at 12c to 13c at country points. Eggs 8c, choice dairy butter 3c to 3c, and creamery 14c to 14c. Live hogs nominal at 35c off cash. Lard nominal for good packing hogs averaging 150 to 300 pounds; heavy and light hogs 24c to 3c, and stage 15c to 3c. Live cattle for butchers' use 2c to 3c per pound. Wool 3c to 9c, but some has been bought as low as 5c.

J. A. CALDER, school inspector, visited three schools on Stony Plain last week, Stony Plain, Stony Plain Centre and Rosenthal, all in progress and having a good attendance, especially Stony Plain Centre, which is the latest established and has some 20 pupils on the roll. Wardens district also on the plain, is closed for the holidays. Three new districts are formed or in prospect, north of the base line. Lacerte, the most easterly, is already formed. There is a very large open area, the plain area, part of the grass, especially the 77c, is looking well, but some of it, especially late oats, is very short owing to lack of late rains.

This machinery for Judge Rouleau's mine weighed fourteen tons and part of it was loaded on the "Minnow" at the upper ferry last Friday and Saturday. An expert mechanic is expected from Chicago to set up the plant, which consists of a stationary engine and boiler combined. The dirt will be lifted into a large excavator, which will separate the fine dirt from the stones and rubbish. The fine dirt will then pass by means of revolving buckets to another portion of the machinery which will still further separate the material and force it on to a carbide table where the gold will be separated from the dress by means of electricity supplied by a large battery and acting on silvered plates, over which the last washing takes place. The system is known as the dry amalgamating process and is the most modern and improved plant of its kind. The "Minnow" has taken one cargo of the machinery up to the mine and will return for lumber and the balance of the mining plant.

THE services in the Methodist church yesterday were of more than usual interest. It was the first full day's services at the new pastor, Rev. Mr. Dyke, had conducted in the church, the opening of the Spruce Grove church and the camp meeting services having intervened since his arrival. The morning sermon was based on James iv. 8: "Draw nigh to God and He will draw nigh to you." The preacher dwelt upon the universal instinct for worship and pointed out that a disposition for worship, suitable attitude, sustained attention, reverence for God, penitence for sin and faith in Christ were among the first requisites for true worship.

Beyond these requirements it was necessary to have a prepared place, a prepared heart and life in order to draw nigh to God. The preacher placed great emphasis upon the certainty of God drawing nigh to man when man came to him. These certainties were based upon the word of God and upon the experiences of humanity in all ages of the world. The evening sermon was taken from John xv. 25: "A personal experience of Christ." The choir rendered beautiful anthems and the congregations at both services were good.

Shelf & Heavy Hardware . .

Tin Plate .
Bar Iron

SUMMER SPECIALTIES

Barb and Plain Wire
Spades and Shovels, Garden Tools, Harvest Tools,
Poultry Netting, Musquito Netting, Lawn Mowers,
Barrel Churns, Dash Churns, Paints and Oils,
Glass and Putty, Iron Pumps, Plaster & Cement
Fruit Jars in all sizes,
Stoves, Tinware and Housefurnishing,
Traders, Miners and Trappers' Supplies,
Blacksmith and Carriage Makers' Supplies. All kinds Tin,
Galvanized Roofing and Cornice work done on shortest notice

... ROSS BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware.

THE Presbyterian choir will give a glee concert sometime next month.

W. G. BLUWETT, missionary at White Whale lake, was in town to-day.

A. N. ROSE is taking a pair of fine mounted muskox heads to St. Paul with him.

THERE was a lawn tennis practice on the court adjoining the curling rink last Saturday afternoon.

CROPS in the Sturgeon settlement have been benefited by the recent rains and farmers are hopeful of getting a fair crop.

THE new brick building of the Edmonton Saddlery Co. is up above the first floor. There will be a public hall 25 x 50 feet over the store.

A NOG killed one of the young heavers which H. Fraser has at the Fort and he has had it mounted by A. H. Martin, our taxidermist.

REV. BENDLO, German Lutheran minister of Wetaskiwin, preached in Rev. Mr. Fawcett's Lutheran church on Stony Plain yesterday.

F. OLIVER, M. P., with his daughters Misses Inga and Dora went to Wetaskiwin yesterday and will arrive home on tonight's train.

THE auction sale of implements, stock, etc. on Saturday drew a large number of farmers to town, but prices ruled low. Several fine working horses were sold.

J. BALL returned last Friday from Point La Pie where he went to build a house for W. C. Clark. He reports good weather, and crops along the river doing well and looking prosperous.

W. MCADAM, J. W. KELLY, W. J. PLOWRIGHT, D. S. MACKENZIE and the other members of the picnic party returned from Sandy Lake on Friday afternoon after having spent an enjoyable outing.

THE Edmonton Milling Co. have decided to commence building operations next month on a grain elevator in connection with their mill. It will be built by day labor and be of a capacity of 35,000 bushels.

BACK BROS. had a new sail 20 x 25 feet made by J. R. Turnbull for their lugger which they use in trading on Slave lake and the rivers north. They left to-day taking a large outfit and 26 horses.

G. W. GARDNER brought in from his farm at St. Albert this morning a sheaf of blue joint grass which is 8 feet long, which he will send to Toronto exhibition. He has a field of this grass running from 6 to 8 feet high.

AFTER a stay of six months Capt. Dwyer and Lieutenant Hall of the Salvation Army have received marching orders and will both farewell next Thursday night. Capt. Dwyer takes charge at Calgary, Lieut. Hall goes to Prince Albert and Capt. Mitchell from Prince Albert is expected on Thursday's train to take command here.

FUR SALES: R. Ferguson, to Larue & Picard, \$1,900; L. Hebert, to Ross Bros., \$307.35; A. Paul, to Larue & Picard, \$578.85; J. La Grandeur, to Larue & Picard, \$650.10; and \$127.96; J. Rivit, to Ross Bros., \$1,123.54; J. Beauchamp, to Larue & Picard, \$74.50; J. Langlais, to Larue & Picard, \$90.50. All above are from Slave lake.

GERMAN SERVICES.

Religious service in the German language will be held in the Robertson Hall on Sunday, August 2nd, at 3.30 p. m. All Germans are cordially invited.

TELEPHONE

No. 40

D. W. Macdonald's

Pharmacy.

Scat!!

Just what we say when a salesman offers us cheap Crockery.

Don't want it. It's no good; it's like cheap clothing, dear at any price.

If you want the best, come here; if not anywhere else will do.

100 Pieces 100

Decorated Dinner Sets in pink, blue and gold, in beautiful designs.

Also Plain Ware, Crocks, Sealers, Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers.

LaRUE & PICARD

BINDER TWINE!

On hand and for sale a quantity of the best quality. Price, 9c. per pound, cash.

THOS. ANDERSON, South Edmonton

15th July, '96.

Suits!

Suits!

Gents, Read This.

Having one of the best stocks of Trimmings, Tweeds and Worsted in this district, we have decided to make the following cut in order to clear them out:

Suits to order \$15.00 to \$20.00
Regular price 25.00 to 35.00

Good pants to order from \$5 up. Also a large stock of Ready-made Clothing and Children's Washing Suits CHEAP at

A. MACDONALD,

The Bankrupt Sale.

THE BABIES...
BLESS THEM...

Keep on coming to Edmonton because they know it is a good place to grow up in; their parents come to our store to get all the little necessities to make baby comfortable—toilet powder, brushes, pulis, nipples, nursing bottles, etc., because they know we have just what they want.

Our stock of infants' foods includes all the leading kinds.

GEO. H. GRAYDON,
Post . Office . Drug . Store.
EDMONTON.

: DRINK THE :

SOUTH EDMONTON

BREWING COMPANY

Lager, Porter & Ales

THEY ARE UNEXCELLED.

The Family Trade Solicited and Supplied Direct from the Brewery.

P. O. Box 192 Telephone in connection.

AGENTS—Frank Marriaggi is agent at Fort Saskatchewan, and J. D. Hensult is agent at St. Albert.

Lager and Porter may be purchased from the above agents at same price as is charged at brewery. Signs must be returned when empty to the agent for whom they were purchased. Any person or persons selling kegs or detecting name on same will be prosecuted.

CANN & CO.

Children's Wagons,

Hammocks, Base Ball,

Indian Clubs,

Violins, Accordions,

Mouth Organs, Wall Paper

General Stationery.

IN ENDLESS VARIETY AT

CANN & CO'S

BOOKSTORE.

Keep Kool

In order to do so it is necessary to wear light clothing. It would be very nice if we could go without any this hot weather but as the law compels everybody to keep covered, we have procured a stock of

Light Underwear

at 50c. a Suit,

Also Neglige Shirts at 75c.

\$1.00 and \$1.50. Lustre

Coats for \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Straw Hats. 25c., 50c., 75c.

and \$1.00.

Yours for Kumfort,

W. T. HENRY & Co.

Men's Complete Outfitters.

REPAIRING!

FARMERS requiring repairs to Tinware, etc., will find it to their advantage to leave them with me. First class work at the lowest prices.

CREAMERY SUPPLIES,

Stove Furniture

Miners' Complete Outfits. Best stock in town.

Tinsmithing, Coppersmithing and Galvanized Ironwork in all their branches.

BICYCLE REPAIRS.

Best Work. Lowest Prices.

J. A. STOVEL,

Next door west of Raymer's Jewelry store.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

Printed Monday and Thursday evenings.

Subscription \$2 a year, in advance.

Transit advertisements: Five lines and under, three insertions and under \$1, at 10 cents a line per insertion and 5 cents a line each week or part of week after.

Standing advertisements—50 cts a line for 3 months.

FRANK OLIVER, — PROPRIETOR.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JULY 27th, 1906.

RESERVED LANDS.

One of the greatest difficulties here in the way of establishing schools, building roads, operating creameries, supporting churches and carrying on any of the affairs of rural life which must be taken part in by a number of people to be successful, is the sparse settlement resulting from the large amount of land held as railroad, Hudson's Bay company and school reserves. This being acknowledged as a difficulty and disadvantage it is desirable and necessary that it should as far as possible be removed. There are 36 square miles or sections in each township, of which sections 8 and 26 are held by the Hudson's Bay Company, 11 and 29 as school lands, and the remainder of the odd numbered sections as aid to railways actual or prospective. Twenty sections reserved and 16 open for homesteading. Take out of these 16 the ordinary proportion of timbered, swamp or broken land, and it will be seen what a load the actual settlers have to carry as compared with what they would have to if every section were settled on. Each settler has not only to bear a double burden but he has to bear it at a great disadvantage. In the matter of creameries for instance: The advantage that the establishment of this industry in the West would be is the subject of never ending calculations. But in practice creameries have been anything but profitable owing to just one cause, the impossibility of getting enough milk within a radius that would admit of its being hauled at a profit, owing to the scattered settlement and the financial inability of the farmers at the present stage of the country's advancement to keep a large number of cows each. The cost of hauling the milk has frequently been greater than the profits on the making of the butter. As the case stands regarding creameries, so it stands regarding schools: Not only is there the heavy cost on a few settlers of supporting a school, but there is also the difficulty of getting enough children to attend to constitute a school. In statute labor districts twenty or thirty or perhaps in exceptional cases fifty settlers are making roads throughout a township in which over a hundred men should be doing road work. Where gophers, noxious weeds or prairie fires have to be fought, or the natural climate requires to be ameliorated by general cultivation, the disproportionate amount of land reserved from homestead settlement places the actual settler in many cases at an insurmountable disadvantage.

This is a living question, it is a pressing question and has an important bearing on immigration by reason of its bearing on the welfare of those who are already here. Make the conditions of the present settlers satisfactory and others will soon join them. As long as present settlers are at a disadvantage, so long new settlers need not be expected to come in large numbers.

Admitting the disadvantage of the present situation, how is it to be improved? As to the Hudson's Bay Company's land, nothing can be done, and indeed the Hudson's Bay reserves are the least objectionable. They have no section reserves north of the Saskatchewan river, their lands are all taxable and are all for sale. So that whenever a school district or statute labor district is established these lands pay a share of the taxes, and whenever the agricultural value of any certain district is established it becomes likely that they will be purchased possibly by actual settlers. The disadvantage regarding them is that they usually remain unoccupied for years after settlement in a township has commenced and are a drag upon the progress and welfare of the settlement at the time when it is least able to stand any such drag. It is only after the settlement becomes firmly established and is therefore inde-

pendent to a great extent of the occupancy of these lands that they become occupied, and begin to take their place in aiding the general advancement. The disadvantage which the reservation of these Hudson's Bay sections are, is further aggravated by the fact that being even sections surrounded by odd sections, which are also reserved, they build a solid block of five sections of reserved land near the southwest and northeast corners of every township.

The railroad reserves are of three classes: Reserves for the C. P. R.; reserves for other railways; and land reserved for railway aid but not granted. The C. P. R. lands, which embrace the accepted odd sections north of the Red Deer and east nearly to Battleford are specially exempted from taxation until 1900. After that time they will become taxable, provided the exemption is not extended. In the meantime nothing can be done with them as long as they remain in the hands of the C. P. R. But a question has arisen as to the taxation of such lands after they have passed out of the hands of the C. P. R. into those of private individuals. The C. P. R. deny the right of school or statute labor districts to enforce the collection of taxes on such lands until the lands have been fully paid for by the purchasers. As the lands are sold on terms of payment extending over ten years this contention places school and statute labor districts in a very awkward position. They are not financially able to enter into a law suit with the C. P. R. to decide the matter, and in the meantime purchasers may be occupying those lands and deriving the benefits of school and statute labor organizations without contributing their fair share towards their support. As this is a matter affecting organizations brought into existence by the Territorial legislature, it would seem that the Territorial government should take upon itself the burden of securing a decision on the matter. Otherwise these organizations and the settlers whom they represent must continue to suffer, possibly unnecessarily, and certainly unjustly.

The land grants to the Calgary & Edmonton, the Regina, Qu'Appelle and Long lake, the Manitoba Northwestern and the Northwest Central are not exempt from taxation by law as are the lands of the C. P. R., but they are exempt by practice, in this way. The land granted to the railway company, although agreed upon, is not actually transferred to the company, but rests with the government until a purchaser for a part of it appears. When he has selected his land, the government gives the necessary deed or transfer, and he becomes liable for taxation as the owner; but the remainder of the grant, not being registered in the name of the company, is not taxable against the company, and by reason of the collusion or secret understanding between the government and the company is practically exempt. This is simply a swindle upon the settlers affected, perpetrated by the government which was supposed to make the interests of those settlers its first care, and is a condition of affairs that cannot be remedied too quickly by the new government for its own credit and the welfare of the Northwest.

Besides land reserved for railroads actually built, which in some cases are hundreds of miles from the nearest railroad, all the rest of the odd sections are held reserved from sale or settlement by the government to be granted to railroads that may possibly be projected in the more or less distant future. These lands are of course not taxable, and cannot be occupied. They are doing no one any good at the present time and are hindering settlement wherever they exist and there is any settlement to hinder. The argument that it is necessary to grant the odd sections in order to secure the building of a railway, is surely as strong in favor of allowing the settlement of the odd sections where there is no present prospect of a railway, if there is to be any such settlement and it is to be prosperous. Those who look for a reason for the slow settlement of the Northwest can find one great reason in this general

reserve of the odd sections, whereby a double burden was laid upon the settler, and he was rendered far less able to bear it. It was a repetition of the old case of doubling the tale of bricks and cutting off the supply of straw. Even where the C. P. R. in the selection of their lands have rejected certain sections as unsuitable for their purposes these sections are still held reserved. They might be suitable for homesteading although not suitable for sale. Surely the government does not expect to sell them when the railroad company did not expect to. Then why not open them for homesteading and let whoever wants them have them. The railroad company have had their choice of the country, to be taken when they pleased, they have been exempted from taxation either by law or practice. In all cases the interests of the settler have had to take a second place. It is high time this policy was changed. Let the bargain made with the railroad companies be carried out. But let them be compelled to locate their lands and to pay their proper taxes on them, and let all lands not already earned and granted be open for homesteading. How can we expect the country to settle when over half the land is held closed from settlement.

Important as is this question of reserved land throughout the agricultural regions of the Territories it is still more important in the irrigable districts of Southern Alberta. There the reserved alternate sections are practically a bar to any large irrigation scheme, and must be provided against in some way before irrigation on any but a small scale can become a financial success, if indeed it is practicable at all.

The reservation of two sections in every township under the name of school lands may have been with a good intent in the beginning, and had these been the only reserved lands there would have been no great hardship resulting. But when the reservation is only nominally in aid of schools and is actually a speculation—quite as much as in the case of the Hudson's Bay lands; not less, but more objectionable because handled by the government, the lands therefore being non-taxable until sold; and when they represent the overbalance of reserved as compared with homestead land, the advantage and disadvantage of their existence becomes an important question. As to their advantage in the establishment and conduct of schools there is none. The government aid to schools is paid out of the general funds of the country as it should and must be, and the proceeds from the sale of school lands practically goes into those funds.

The individual school district has no interest whatever in the reserved school lands within its limits, nor have the Territories any interest in those lands. The proceeds from their sale would not pay a fraction of the government grants in aid of schools in Manitoba and the Territories, nor in the nature of things could they when the schools are as needy and land as cheap as at present. If the land is held from sale until it has so increased in value as to make the proceeds from its sale a valuable addition to the total school grants, it will be held until the country has so increased in population and wealth as to be very much better able than now to do without such assistance. In the meantime the holding of this land reserved from settlement and taxation is a very great drawback to the establishment and support of schools throughout the Territories at the present time, just as their opening to settlement and taxation would be of the greatest advantage. In many cases the opening of these sections on suitable conditions would mean the addition of from one to eight families to every organized school district in the progressive parts of the country. When it is remembered that four families can constitute a school district at present the advantage that this would be is apparent. The advantage of the settlement and taxation of these sections at the beginning of settlement in the country would give far more beneficial results than any possible price that could be realized from them would give a term of years afterwards. If the two school sections were opened for settlement, there would be a block of five adjoining sections open

for settlement near the southeast and northwest corners of each township. The advantage of even this much close settlement would be very marked. The government is not able to withdraw the railroad reserves that have been actually made and which cover the greater part of the more valuable area of the Northwest. But these school reserves can be opened, and therefore should be. We cannot open the 18 sections in each township irrevocably reserved, but that makes it all the more necessary to open the two that can be opened, as soon, and on as favorable terms, as possible.

"FREE" SILVER.

Instead of free silver being likely to improve the prices of farm products in the States, it is morally certain that while the nominal price might rise the actual price would fall. Free silver does not mean what it says. "Free silver" means "forced silver." The freedom only applies to the coinage, the forcing applies to the false value at which it must be accepted as payment. The price received for the exported surplus of farm produce is what rules the home price. The exported surplus would be paid for in silver worth 53 cents on the dollar,—worth only that amount to purchase any article required by the United States in any other country, or to pay indebtedness owing in any other country. That there would be a profit to the silver mine owner and to the money changer in the transaction is plain, but it is also plain that the profit would be made out of the producers and workers of the United States. Of course if silver at the proposed value is made legal tender for the payment of indebtedness already contracted outside the

States, that amounts to repudiation of private contracts and would at once stop that flow of outside capital to the States which has been the greatest aid to the quick development of its resources. The only redeeming feature about the silver idea is that it is so outrageous that there is no probability of it winning at the coming election; but as it represents the revolt against the plutocracy which has fattened at the expense of the people by means of the protective tariff, and as the defeat of free silver compels the success of the high tariff people under McKinley, it will be heard from again. Free silver is born of the high tariff idea and the greater the success of high tariff the stronger will the silver cause become. McKinley on the one hand and Bryan on the other represent the forces of tyranny and anarchy that are striving for mastery in the States. Unless there are enough low tariff, sound money and honest government men in the country to control it there will be troublous times south of the 49th parallel before long.

COAL . COAL

Good as the Best

Cheap as the Cheapest.

TELEPHONE W. HUMBERSTONE,
OF WALTER & HUMBERSTONE.

Edmonton Cartage COMPANY.

Office in rear of McCauley's Stables.

All kinds of Teaming promptly attended to.

M. McCAULEY, Proprietor.

. ROSS BROS. .

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Shelf Hardware and Building Material

Barb Wire, Barrel Churns, Paints and Oils,
Mosquito Wire, Dash Churns, Glass,
Poultry Wire, Butter Moulds, (Round & Square.) Varnishes,
Annealed Picket Wire, Cream Pails, Pans, etc. Alabastine
Plaster and Cement.

A complete stock of Single and Double Barrelled Breech and Muzzle Loading Guns always on hand.

POWDER, SHOT, CARTRIDGES.

Miners' Supplies, Traders' Supplies, Hunters' Supplies

All descriptions of Tin, Sheet Iron and Galvanized Ironwork done on shortest notice.

A Big Stock of Fruit Preserving Jars in Pints, Quarts and Half Gallon sizes.

... ROSS BROS.

THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION

— IS THE —

Manchester House!

I have pleasure in directing attention to the ENORMOUS CONSIGNMENTS of Spring and Summer Goods, which for the past few weeks have been crowding into the Manchester House, and which for Quality, Appearance and Cheapness take the palm

The following will give some idea of the extremely moderate prices that rule at the Manchester House:

Dress Goods (double width) from 20c.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats from \$1.75.
Ladies' Blouses from 50c.
Ladies' Corsets from 50c.
14 Yards Strong Tartan Gingham for \$1.00.
16 Yards Strong Print for \$1.00.
16 Yards Strong Flannelette for \$1.00.

Make a point of looking at the Lovely Silks in Stripe Check and Plain from 40c. to 75c.

There is a competent Dress Maker on the Premises.

Terms Strictly Cash. Positively no exceptions.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,
MANCHESTER HOUSE.

in BRICK,
EDMONTON ALBERTA.

